A method for inactivating a target cell in the presence of T cells comprising bringing the target cell and a T cell in contact with a superantigen in the presence of an immune modulator wherein at least one of the superantigen and immune modulator is conjugated to a targeting moliety.

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The method of claim λ , wherein the superantigen and immune modulator are both conjugated to the same targeting moiety, the conjugate being a triple conjugate.

ろう The method of claim 火 wherein the superantigen and targeting moiety are conjugated.

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The method of claim 2, wherein the immune modulator is not conjugated to the targeting moiety.

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The method of claim X, wherein the target cell is inactivated in vivo in an individual having a disease associated with the target cell.

The method of claim 5, wherein the disease is cancer.

The method of claim λ , wherein the targeting moiety is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody, an Fab fragment of an antibody, an Fab₂ fragment of an antibody, or a single chain antibody.

R1.126 48:

The method of claim \star , wherein the superantigen is modified to have a decreased ability to bind to MHC class II antigen compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

R1.126 43

The method of claim A, wherein the superantigen is modified to have decreased seroreactivity or immunogenicity in human sera compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

R1.126 44.

The method of claim 1, wherein the superantigen is chimeric comprising sequences derived from two or more wild type superantigens.

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The method of claim 4, wherein the immune modulator is selected from the group consisting of cytokines, chemokines, and extracellular parts of lymphocyte bound receptors and ligands.

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The method of claim λ , wherein the immune modulator is IL-2.

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The method of claim 1, wherein the immune modulator is an extracellular part of a B7 molecule.

R1.126 48.

The method of claim 126, wherein part of the B7 molecule is selected from the group consisting of CD80 and CD86.

R1.126 49.

The method of claim \mathcal{X} , wherein the immune modulator has been modified to show a decreased affinity for a lymphocyte receptor, compared to the affinity of the corresponding native form.

The method of claim 4, wherein the targeting moiety is an immune modulator.

A superantigen conjugate comprising the formula:

 $(T)_x(Sag)_v(IM)_z$

wherein T is a targeting moiety, Sag is a superantigen, IM is an immune modulator that is not a superantigen;

y > 0;

and z > 0.

The superantigen conjugate of claim \mathcal{N} , wherein x is between 0 and 10.

P1.126 53.

The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein y is between 1 and 10.

The superantigen conjugate of claim \mathcal{V} , wherein z is between 1 and 10.

The superantigen conjugate of claim $\frac{51}{17}$, wherein x, y and z are each 1-3.

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The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein T comprises at least at T' and a T", the superantigen is fused C-terminally to T' and the immune modulator is fused C-terminally to T".

The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein the targeting moiety is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody, an Fab fragment of an antibody, an Fab₂ fragment of an antibody, or a single chain antibody.

The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein the superantigen is modified to have a decreased ability to bind to MHC class II antigen compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

The superantigen conjugate of claim $\sqrt{2}$, wherein the superantigen is modified to have decreased seroreactivity immunogenicity in human sera compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein the superantigen is chimeric comprising sequences derived from two or more wild type superantigens.

The superantigen conjugate of claim \sqrt{N} , wherein the immune modulator is selected from the group consisting of cytokines, chemokines, and extracellular parts of lymphocyte bound receptors and ligands.

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The superantigen conjugate of claim ν , wherein the immune modulator is IL-2.

The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein the immune modulator is an extracellular part of a B7 molecule.

62 The superantigen conjugate of claim 28, wherein part of the B7 molecule is selected from the group consisting of CD80 and CD86.

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The superantigen conjugate of claim 17, wherein the immune modulator has been modified to show a decreased affinity for a lymphocyte receptor, compared to the affinity of the corresponding native form.

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The superantigen conjugate of claim 22, wherein the superantigen is Staphylococcal enterotoxin A, T' is the C_H1 domain of C215 Fab, T" is the light chain of C215 antibody, and the immune modulator is IL-2.

The superantigen conjugate of claim 22, wherein the superantigen is fused to T' via a flexible hydrophilic amino acid linker B of 3-11 amino acid residues, and the immune modulator is fused to T" via a hydrophilic and neutral or positively charged amino acid linker Q of 10-20 amino acid residues.

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The superantigen conjugate of claim 33, wherein B is selected from the group consisting of Gly-Gly-Pro and Pro-Ala-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Gly-Pro (SEQ ID NO: 19) and Q is selected from the group consisting of Gly-Pro-Arg-Gln-Ala-Asn-Glu-Leu-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ser-Gln-Glu-Glu-Arg (SEQ ID NO: 23), Gly-Pro-Arg-Gln-Ser-Asn-Glu-Thr-Pro-Gly-Ser-Pro-Ser-Gln-Glu-Glu-Arg (SEQ ID NO: 20), Gly-Pro-Arg-Gln-Ala-Lys-Thr-Leu-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ser-Gln-Thr-Thr-Arg (SEQ ID NO: 21) and Gly-Pro-Thr-Glu-Ala-Asp-Glu-Leu-Pro-Gly-Ala-Pro-Ser-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu-Tr (SEQ ID NO: 22).

P1.126 19:

The superantigen conjugate of claim $\frac{51}{12}$, wherein x = 0, y = 1-3 and z = 1-3.

A DNA molecule encoding a superantigen and an immune modulator that is not a superantigen.

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The DNA molecule of claim 36, wherein the immune modulator is IL-2.

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The DNA molecule of claim $\frac{70}{26}$, wherein the DNA molecule is in the form of a bicistronic construct in which:

a first cistron contains a sequence which encodes a superantigen; and

a second cistron contains a sequence which encodes an immune modulator.

R1.126 33.

The DNA molecule of claim 36, wherein the superantigen encoded has been modified from wild type and has a modified ability to bind to MHC class II antigen compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

70 The DNA molecule of claim 36, wherein the superantigen encoded has been modified from wild type and has a decreased seroreactivity immunogenicity in human sera compared to the corresponding wile type superantigen.

The DNA molecule of claim 36, wherein the immune modulator encoded is an extracellular part of a B7 molecule and is selected from the group consisting of CD80 and CD86.

A DNA molecule encoding a superantigen, an immune modulator that is not a superantigen, and a targeting moiety.

A. 1

A pharmaceutical composition comprising a superantigen, an immune modulator, and a targeting moiety, wherein at least one of the superantigen and immune modulator is conjugated to the targeting moiety.

The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the targeting moiety is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody, an Fab fragment of an antibody, an Fab₂ fragment of an antibody, or a single chain antibody.

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The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the superantigen is modified to have a decreased ability to bind to MHC class II antigen compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

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The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the superantigen is modified to have decreased seroreactivity immunogenicity in human sera compared to the corresponding wild type superantigen.

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The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the superantigen is chimeric comprising sequences derived from two or more wild type superantigens.

P1,126 53:

The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the immune modulator is selected from the group consisting of cytokines, chemokines, and extracellular parts of lymphocyte bound receptors and ligands.

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The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the immune modulator is IL-2.

N.126 84.

The pharmaceutical composition of claim 48, wherein the immune modulator is a part of the B7 molecule selected from the group consisting of CD80 and CD86.

REMARKS

Please substitute and examine the above-presented claims for those pending in the PCT application. Please begin numbering with the number 1. The above-presented claims represent rewritten claims of the PCT application in U.S. format. No new matter has been added.